

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



JUL 19 1943

THE

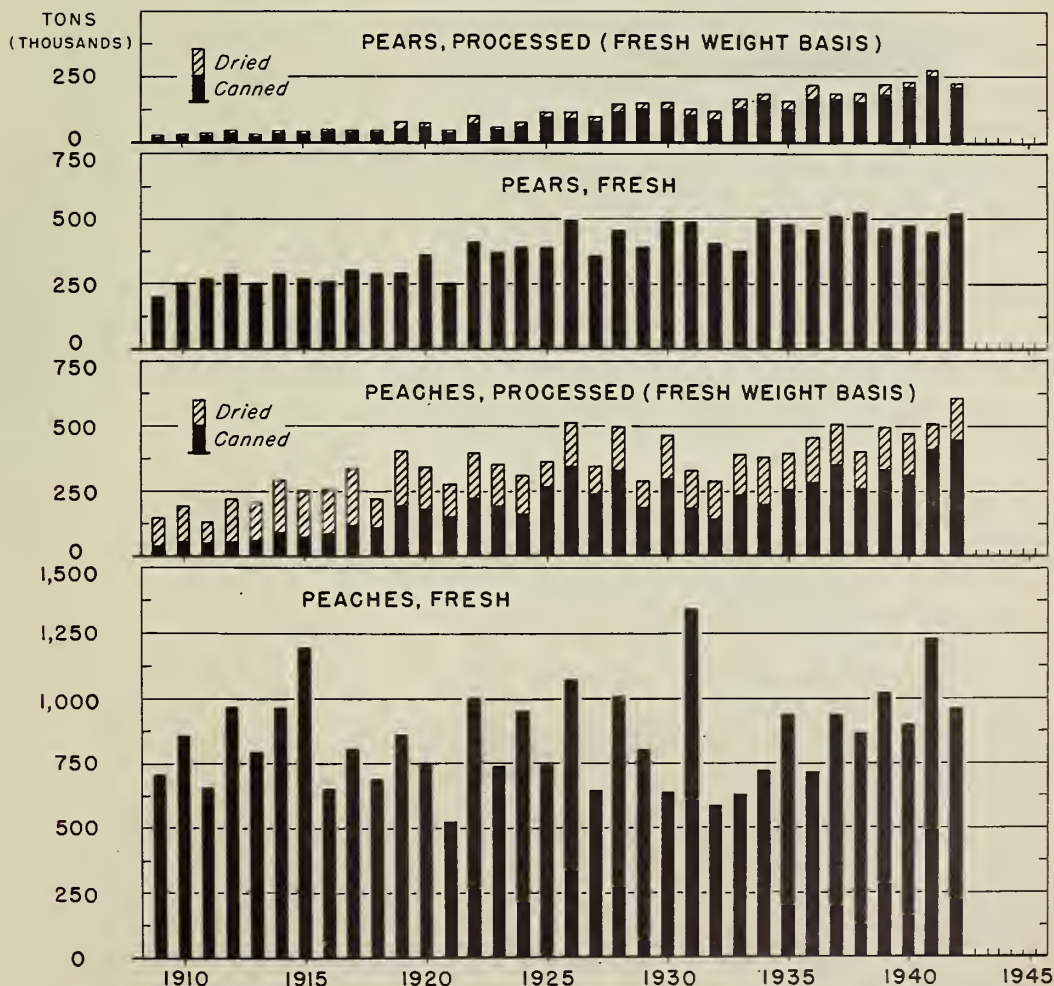
Fruit

SITUATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUREBUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-67

BAE

JUNE 1943

PEACHES AND PEARS: QUANTITIES USED FRESH, CANNED,
AND DRIED, UNITED STATES, 1909-42

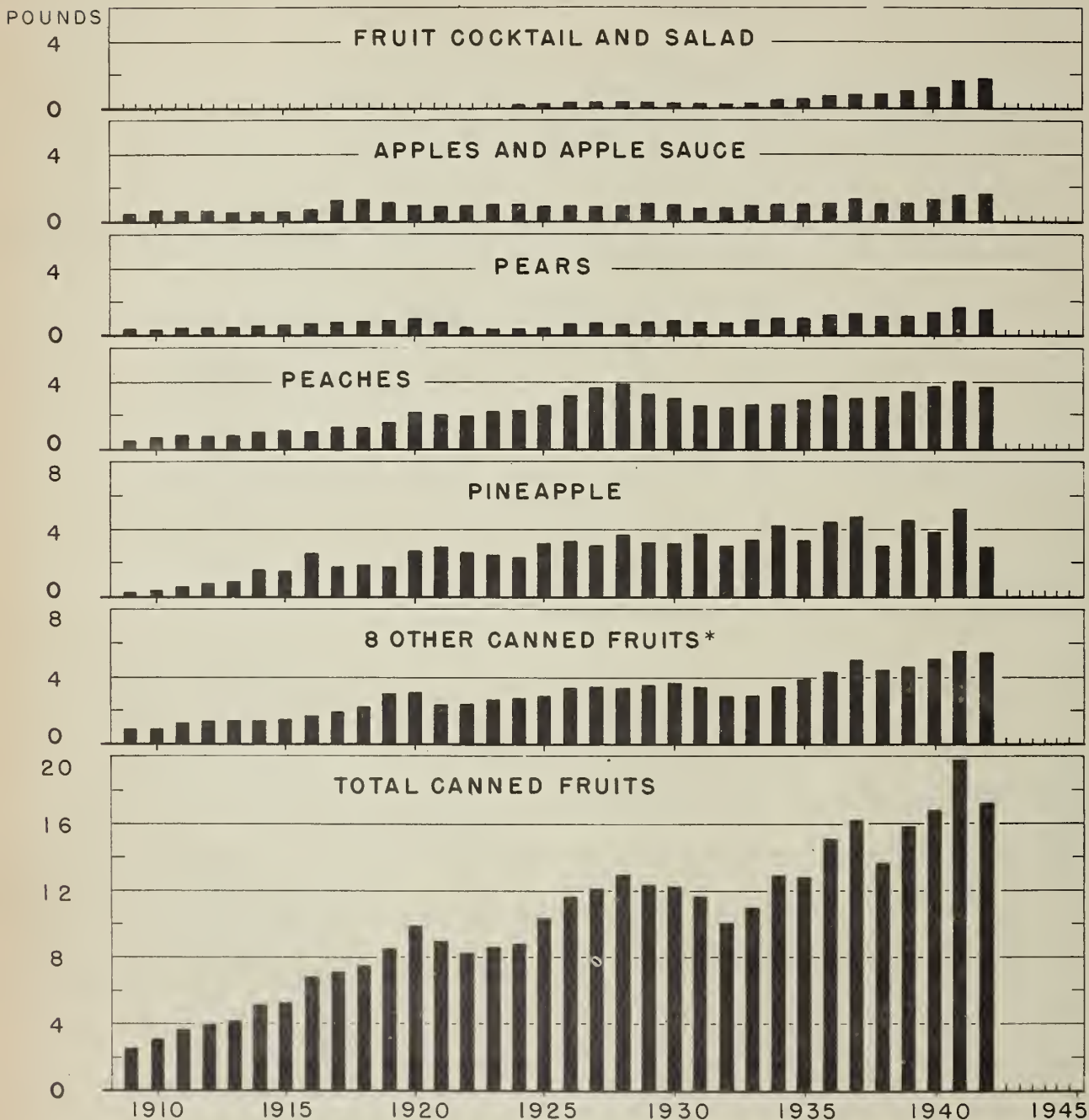
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43142

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The quantity of peaches and pears used fresh increased about one and one-quarter and two and one-half times, respectively, during the 34-year period, 1909-42. A five-fold increase in the quantity of peaches used for canning and an eight-fold increase in the quantity of pears used for that purpose occurred during this period.

CANNED FRUITS: CIVILIAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, UNITED STATES, 1909-42 (NET CANNED WEIGHT)



*APRICOTS, BERRIES, CHERRIES, CRANBERRIES, FIGS, OLIVES, PLUMS AND PRUNES, AND GRAPEFRUIT SEGMENTS

Figure 1.- Annual per capita consumption of canned fruits increased approximately eightfold during the 34-year period, 1909-42. Largest increases in consumption were in peaches, pineapple, cherries, fruit cocktail, and grapefruit segments. The general upward trend in canned fruit consumption during this period was interrupted by temporary declines during the years 1921-24 and during the depression years of the early 1930's, indicating a relatively close relationship between general economic conditions and the consumption of canned fruits.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Summary

Total fruit production in the 1943-44 season is expected to be smaller than in the 1942-43 season. Indicated deciduous fruit production this year (based on June 1 condition) is approximately 10 percent smaller than that of last year. Citrus fruit production in 1943-44 (from the bloom of 1943) may be as large as the record crops of the current season, if conditions remain favorable. Peach, pear, apricot, sour-cherry, and strawberry crops are expected to be materially smaller than last season. Indications are that the apple, sweet cherry, plum, olive, and grapefruit crops also will be smaller. Prospects for the grape, prune, fig, orange, and lemon crops are more favorable than on June 1 last year.

On the basis of present estimates of fruit production and of Government requirements, the total supply of fresh fruits for civilians during the 1943-44 marketing season probably will be 85 to 90 percent of the supply that was available during the 1942-43 season. Canned packs of most of the deciduous fruits are expected to be considerably smaller this year than in 1942. Because of smaller canned packs and increased Government requirements, the total supply of canned fruits and fruit juices for civilians during the 1943-44 season probably will not exceed three-fourths that consumed during the 1942-43 season.

Smaller crops and increased consumer purchasing power can be expected to result in prices for fruits for fresh use materially above those of last season, except in so far as this upward movement will be restricted by price ceilings. Prices for fruits for processing — peaches, pears, etc. — will

JUNE 1943

- 4 -

depend upon the ceilings established for the raw fruit so utilized and/or upon ceilings for the packed product.

Indications are that peach production in 1943 will be about 45.3 million bushels or 32 percent less than in 1942. The peach crop in the 10 early Southern States may be no more than one-third the size of last year, and the indicated production of California peaches, freestones and clingstones, is 13 percent below 1942. The interstate shipment of Pacific Coast peaches for fresh use is to be prohibited this season (War Food Administration order) except in those instances where such a restriction would result in the wastage of food. A large part of the canned peach pack and all dried peaches are to be reserved for the Government.

Total pear production in the United States (based on June 1 condition) is indicated at 24.3 million bushels, or 21 percent less than the 1942 crop. Production is expected to be shortest in areas producing primarily for the fresh market and in varieties other than Bartletts. The interstate shipment of Pacific Coast Bartlett and Hardy pears for fresh use also is to be limited. A large part of the Bartlett canned pack and all dried pears are to be reserved for Government use.

Apricot production this year, estimated at 112,600 tons, is only 49 percent as large as the 1942 crop. A much larger percentage of the crop is being marketed fresh than normally, but all processed apricots, both canned and dried, are reserved for the Government. Combined sweet and sour cherry crops of 166,640 tons in the 12 major producing States are indicated as of June 1. A production of this size would be 15 percent below last year. Prospects for sour cherry production are favorable in New York, Colorado, and Utah, but unfavorable in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and the

Northwest. Canned packs of both sweet and sour cherries are expected to be smaller than those of a year ago, and a large part of the sour cherry canned is to be set aside for the Government.

Prospects for commercial apple production as of June 1 were somewhat less favorable than indications for the 1942 crop on the corresponding date last year. The 1942 commercial crop totaled 128.4 million bushels. Increased consumer purchasing power, smaller deciduous fruit production in general, and rationing of canned fruits are expected to result in a very strong demand for apples.

Orange and grapefruit production during the 1942-43 marketing season is expected to be the largest on record. Ceiling prices were placed on citrus fruits effective January 11, 1943 but the equivalent on-tree return to growers has continued well above both prices of a year earlier and "comparable" prices. Conditions as of June 1 indicate that the total production of citrus fruits for the 1943-44 marketing season (from the 1943 bloom) may be about the same as in 1942-43.

-- June 30, 1943

PEACHES

BACKGROUND.- The 1942 peach crop of 66,380,000 bushels was the fourth largest on record, but was 11 percent smaller than the crop of 1941. Production on the Pacific Coast (California, Oregon, and Washington) was 20 percent larger in 1942 than in the preceding season. This large Pacific Coast crop was reflected in a record canned peach pack of 16 million cases, a 10 percent larger pack than in 1941. Dried peach production in 1942 was about 23,200 tons, or slightly larger than average.

Prices received for peaches in 1942 were the most favorable since 1929. The season average return to growers was \$1.51 per bushel, or 64 percent higher than in 1941. Prices for canning peaches were relatively lower than for peaches for fresh shipment. California clingstone sales for canning were made at a price level about 20 percent above that of 1941. Growers received an average return of approximately \$271 per ton for dried peaches.

The f.o.b. California price for dried peaches this past season has been about 3 cents per pound higher than that of the 1941 season. F.o.b. factory prices per dozen No. 2-1/2 cans of some of the more common grades of canned clingstone peaches have been from 9 to 16 cents higher this season than in the preceding season. Approximately one-third of the 1942 canned pack and all of the dried peach pack was purchased by the Government.

OUTLOOK FOR 1943

The Early Peach Crop

The peach crop in the 10 early Southern States was severely damaged by winter and spring freezes. Production in these States (based on June 1 condition) is expected to total 6,774,000 bushels, or only about one-third that of last year and one of the shortest crops on record. As a consequence of the greatly reduced production in this area, supplies of peaches on the market during June and July this year will be much smaller than during the same period of 1942. Carlot shipments to date are only about one-half those of the early part of the 1942 season. The canned pack of peaches in this area is expected to be far below last year's, for not only will the crop be extremely short but a larger than normal percentage can be expected to move into the fresh market.

In 1942, growers in the 10 early Southern States received approximately \$1.81 per bushel of peaches sold, or about double the price received in 1941. This increase in price was largely the result of a 1942 crop somewhat smaller than that of 1941 and an increased consumer demand. Prices for fresh peaches thus far this season (1943) have been at a level about 70 percent higher than in 1942. In view of the short supply of early peaches and a strong consumer demand, it is probable that sales this season will continue at a price level materially above that of 1942.

California Peaches

Indicated peach production as of June 1 for California was 24,918,000 bushels, a crop 13 percent smaller than last season's but 10 percent larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average. Clingstone production was estimated at 15,251,000 bushels and freestone production at 9,667,000 bushels, each crop being about 13 percent below that of last season.

Undue diversion of California peaches from the processing outlets into fresh market outlets is expected to be prevented by a War Food Administration order prohibiting interstate shipments for fresh use except in those instances where such a restriction would result in a wastage of food. The 1943 California canned peach pack, however, is expected to be smaller than that of 1942 -- primarily because of the smaller crop but in part because of the effect of a Government order restricting the canning of California freestone peaches. Restrictions on the canning of freestones and on the interstate shipment of such peaches for fresh use will assist in obtaining a moderate sized dried peach pack, probably about the same as last year's.

Price programs for the 1943 processed peach packs have not been announced. Ceiling prices at the processor, wholesaler, and retailer levels are expected to continue. In view of the expected smaller processed packs, stronger consumer demand, and larger Government requirements for processed peaches this year, prices to the grower for that part of the crop to be processed should be at least as favorable as, and probably more favorable than, last season. California sales of peaches for fresh use -- as in the Southern States -- probably will be made at prices materially above those of 1942.

Total United States Production

Peach production in areas of the United States other than the Southern States and California also is expected to be materially smaller than in 1942. New York may have a crop less than one-fourth as large as last year's. Production in New Jersey and Pennsylvania probably will be about three-fourths that of 1942. Michigan and Colorado are the only important peach producing States in which the 1943 crops are expected to exceed those of last year. Total United States peach production is estimated at 45,267,000 bushels, a crop 32 percent below that of 1942 and 18 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average.

Disposition of Peach Crops

The disposition of the 1941 and 1942 peach crops, and the average disposition in the 5-year period, 1937-41, is shown in table 1. In 1942, about 60 percent of the crop was marketed fresh, 28 percent canned, 10 percent dried, and 2 percent unharvested. The disposition of the 1943 crop depends on a number of factors, including consumer demand for the fresh fruit, the extent to which the restriction on canning California freestones diverts such peaches into other uses, the limitation on the interstate shipment for fresh use of California and other Pacific Coast peaches, and price policies. Since the greatest decreases in production of peaches this year are expected in the areas which grow this fruit primarily for the fresh market, the effects of the smaller crop probably will be felt most keenly in this market. The total United States canned pack, however, also is expected to be materially smaller than in 1942. Present indications are that between 50 and 55 percent of the 1943 crop will be marketed fresh, 30 to 35 percent canned, and 10 to 12 percent dried. That part of the 1943 canned peach pack equal to 47 percent of the 1942 canned pack is to be set aside for the Government. All dried peach production is reserved for the Government.

Table 1.- Peaches: Production and utilization, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1941 and 1942, and indicated production 1943

Year	Production			Utilization 2/			
	Total	Unhar- vested 1/	Har- vested 1/	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Fresh
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
average:							
37-41:	1,492,152	27,032	1,465,120	336,502	126,020	2,413	1,000,185
41 ...	1,797,704	58,272	1,739,432	409,590	84,900	3,287	1,241,655
42 3/:	1,593,072	24,344	1,568,728	448,210	153,800	7,100	959,618
43 3/:	1,086,408						

Includes quantities harvested but not utilized because of excessive cullage.
On fresh basis. 3/ Preliminary.

JUNE 1943

- 8 -
PEARS

BACKGROUND.- Production of pears in the United States in 1942 was 30,717,000 bushels, a crop ⁴ percent larger than that of 1941 and 10 percent larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average. Approximately 6 million cases of pears were canned, or 600,000 cases less than in 1941. Dried pear production for 1942 was about 2,800 tons.

Prices for the 1942 pear crop were the highest received since 1921. The season average return to growers for all pear sales was about \$1.50 per bushel, or almost 50 percent above the average for the 1941 pear crop. Growers received an average of approximately \$249.00 per ton for dried pears. The f.o.b. California prices for the dried pack have averaged almost 6 cents per pound higher during the 1942-43 season than during the preceding season. The entire dried pear pack was purchased by the Government. F.o.b. factory prices per dozen No. 2-1/2 cans of Bartlett pears have averaged approximately 34 cents higher in 1942-43 than in the 1941-42 season. About 40 percent of the 1942 canned pack was purchased by the Government.

OUTLOOK FOR 1943

Production Decreased

Indicated pear production for the United States in 1943 (based on June 1 condition) is 24,299,000 bushels. Such a crop would be 21 percent smaller than last year's and 13 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average. Bartlett pear production on the Pacific Coast (California, Oregon, and Washington) is expected to be only 7 percent smaller than in 1942. A small increase in California is expected to be more than offset by decreases in Washington and Oregon. Pear crops in other parts of the United States may be far below those of last season, particularly the crops in the South Atlantic States.

Pear production in 1943, compared with 1942, is expected to be smallest in the areas producing primarily for the fresh market, and in varieties other than Bartletts. A part of this reduction in fresh market supplies for 1943 probably will be offset by relatively larger shipments of pears from areas normally processing the crop and by "canning" varieties comprising a larger part of all fresh shipments. The extent of this shift, however, will be limited by the restrictions to be placed on the interstate shipments of Pacific Coast Bartlett and Hardy pears for fresh use. The 1943 canned pear pack may be a half million cases smaller than the pack of 1942, despite the limitations to be placed on fresh market interstate shipments.

Disposition of Pear Crops

The disposition of the 1941 and 1942 pear crops, and the average disposition in the 5-year period, 1937-41, are shown in table 2. Present

indications are that about 60 to 65 percent of the 1943 pear crop will be marketed for fresh use, 30 to 35 percent canned, and 2 or 3 percent dried. A quantity of the canned pack equal to 60 percent of the 1942 canned Bartlett pear pack is to be set aside for the Government this season. All of the 1943 dried pear pack is to be reserved for the Government.

Table 2.- Pears: Production and utilization, United States, average 1937-41 annual 1941 and 1942, and indicated production 1943

Year	Production			Utilization 2/		
	Total	Unhar- vested 1/	Har- vested	Canned	Dried	Fresh
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Average						
1937-41	737,366	33,823	703,543	196,075	27,000	480,468
1941	728,958	5,600	723,358	253,425	20,000	449,933
1942 3/	758,174	10,092	748,082	213,894	15,400	518,788
1943 3/	597,433					

1/ Includes quantities harvested but not utilized because of excessive cullage.

2/ On fresh basis.

3/ Preliminary.

APRICOTS

BACKGROUND.— Total apricot production in California, Oregon, and Washington in 1942 was 228,100 tons, approximately an average-sized crop. The canned pack, however — primarily because of tin restrictions — was only 3,200,000 cases, or about 25 percent smaller than the pack of 1941. Dried apricot production for 1942 was 20,800 tons, or slightly larger than in the preceding season. All of the dried pack and 40 percent of the canned pack in 1942 was purchased by the Government. The season average price received by farmers for the 1942 apricot crop was about \$71 per ton, the highest since 1922 and 52 percent above the average price for the 1941 crop.

OUTLOOK FOR 1943

Small Crop in Prospect

One of the smallest apricot crops in history will be produced this year, estimated at 112,600 tons on the basis of June 1 condition. This would be 51 percent below last year's production. The California crop is expected to be the smallest since 1913. The 1943 canned and dried apricot packs probably will not exceed 40 percent of the 1942 packs. The Government will purchase all of the 1943 canned and dried apricots.

Prices for apricots this year are far above those of a year ago. Average prices to the grower have been established by the Government at about 32 cents per pound for natural-condition dried apricots and \$95 per

ton, roadside, for the canning apricots. This is approximately 12 cents more for dried apricots, and \$31 per ton more for canning apricots than the prices paid last year. Prices on the fresh market also are very favorable; so favorable that the quantity of the total crop so marketed may equal or perhaps exceed that marketed fresh last season, despite the extremely small 1943 crop. It is estimated that about one-sixth of the 1942 crop was marketed for fresh use, as shown in table 3. Two-fifths or more of the 1943 crop may be marketed for fresh use.

Table 3.- Apricots: Production and utilization, California, Washington, and Oregon, average 1937-41, annual 1941 and 1942, and indicated production 1943

Year	Production			Utilization 1/			
	Total	Unhar-vested	Har-vested	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Fresh
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Average . .							
1937-41 . .	236,470	2,200	234,270	59,000	139,760	150	35,360
1941	213,900	0	213,900	75,704	108,350	350	29,496
1942 2/ . .	228,100	5,000	223,100	68,500	114,400	2,050	38,150
1943 2/ . .	112,600						

1/ On fresh basis.

2/ Preliminary.

CHERRIES

BACKGROUND.-- Production of sweet and sour cherries in 1942 for the 12 major producing States was 196,000 tons. A record sweet cherry crop of 90,690 tons was produced, but about 9,900 tons of this crop were not harvested. (See table 4.) Sour cherry production in 1942 was 29 percent larger than in 1941, as indicated in table 5. Approximately 2,500,000 cases of sour cherries and 52 million pounds of frozen cherries were packed from the 1942 crop, a canned pack about 50 percent larger and a frozen pack 20 percent larger than in 1941. The 1942 canned sweet cherry pack was about 1 million cases, or 10 percent larger than that of the preceding season. Approximately 40 percent of each of the canned cherry packs was purchased by the Government.

The 1942 season average price received by farmers for sweet cherries was about \$136 per ton or 13 percent above the average price for the 1941 crop. Returns on sour cherries averaged about \$104 per ton, or 8 percent higher than in 1941.

OUTLOOK FOR 1943

Cherry Crops Also Smaller

Based on June 1 condition, the indicated 1943 cherry production in 12 principal States was 166,640 tons, including 76,350 tons of sweet varieties and 90,290 tons of sour varieties. This would be about 15 percent less than

the 1942 crops. Reports since June 1 indicate that the sour cherry production may be considerably less than 90,000 tons.

The sweet-cherry crop this year is expected to be short in the Eastern and Central States and in California. The Washington and Oregon crops may be larger than those of last year. Good sour-cherry crops are indicated for New York, Colorado, and Utah, but light production of sour cherries is expected in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and the Northwest. June 1 reports indicated a good crop for Wisconsin, but subsequent reports have been less favorable.

Prices this year are expected to average considerably above those of a year ago. Grower prices for cherries for processing have been announced by the Government at approximately \$40 per ton higher than prices for the 1941 crop. Likewise, prices on the fresh market this season have been far above those for the same period last season.

Disposition of the Cherry Crops

Present indications are that a somewhat larger percentage of the sweet-cherry crop may be marketed fresh this season than last year, when approximately 54 percent of the crop was so marketed. (See table 4.) If the sour cherry crop is small, a larger percentage than in 1942 may be frozen. (See table 5.) Packs of canned cherries in 1943, compared with the packs of 1942, are expected to be materially smaller for sour varieties and somewhat smaller for sweet cherries. A part of the 1943 canned sour cherry pack equal to 39 percent of the 1942 pack is to be set aside for the Government. No reservation is required on canned sweet cherries.

Table 4.- Sweet cherries: Production and utilization, 11 States, average 1937-41, annual 1941 and 1942, and indicated production 1943

		Production		Utilization 2/				
Year	Total	Unhar-vested 1/	Har-vested	Canned	Barreled	Frozen	Fresh	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Average :								
1937-41:	74,500	5,160	69,340	11,909	15,466	66	41,899	
1941 ...:	80,080	800	79,280	13,984	14,450	269	50,577	
1942 3/ :	90,960	10,400	80,560	16,129	14,500	275	49,656	
1943 3/ :	76,350							

1/ Includes quantities harvested but not utilized because of excessive cullage.

2/ On fresh basis. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Sour cherries: Production and utilization, 11 States, average 1937-41, annual 1941 and 1942, and indicated production 1943

		Production		Utilization 2/				
Year	Total	Unhar-vested 1/	Har-vested	Canned	Barreled	Frozen	Fresh	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Average :								
1937-41:	87,500	1,144	86,356	47,897	4,925	18,865	14,669	
1941 ...:	81,400	1,700	79,700	39,697	4,375	23,760	11,868	
1942 3/ :	105,240	1,250	103,990	58,139	4,500	28,600	12,751	
1943 3/ :	90,290							

1/ Includes quantities harvested but not utilized because of excessive cullage.

2/ On fresh basis. 3/ Preliminary.

APPLES

BACKGROUND.- Approximately 128.4 million bushels of apples (commercial crop) were produced in the United States in 1942. This was about 5.7 million bushels larger than the commercial production of 1941 and 1.8 million bushels above the 5-year (1937-41) average production.

The 1942 canned apple pack was estimated at 3.8 million cases and the canned applesauce pack at 3.5 million cases, the combined pack being about the same as in 1941. Dried apple production of 18,800 tons in 1942 was larger than average.

Through March of this season (1942-43), the price received by farmers for apples in the 36 commercial producing States was about 36 percent higher than the 1941 season average price. A greater than normal seasonal increase has occurred in apple prices this year.

Condition of 1943 Crop

On the basis of June 1 reports, indications are that commercial apple production this year will be somewhat smaller than in 1942. Conditions as of June 1, 1943, average 62 percent, compared with 68 percent at the same time last season and an 8-year (1934-41) average June 1 condition of 65 percent.

Prospects in the North Atlantic area as a whole point to a production about the same as in 1942. More favorable conditions exist in New York this season than last year, but somewhat less favorable conditions are found in other States of this region. In the Central States, prospects on a whole are more favorable for the 1943 crop than for last year's crop. Exceptions are noted in Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, and Tennessee. Relatively short crops of apples are expected in the South Atlantic States. Production in the Pacific Northwest also is indicated to be somewhat smaller than last season.

CITRUS FRUITS

Record Orange and Grapefruit
Crops for 1942-43 Season

Total orange production during the 1942-43 marketing season (from the 1942 bloom) is now estimated at 84,402,000 boxes. This is the largest crop on record, about 2 percent above the crop from the bloom of 1941. Record production in Florida more than offsets the smaller California Navel orange crop. A very large crop of 4,300,000 boxes of tangerines also was harvested in Florida during the past fall and winter.

Grapefruit production for the 1942-43 season is estimated at 49,312,000 boxes, a record crop 22 percent larger than that from the bloom of 1941. A large percentage of this crop has been processed. Preliminary estimates indicate a canned grapefruit-juice pack of approximately 16 million cases (equivalent 24 No. 2-1/2 cans). Such a pack would exceed by about 25 percent the previous record pack of the 1940-41 season.

Ceiling Prices Established

Ceiling prices were placed on citrus fruits, effective January 11, 1943. California Navels, in general, have sold at this ceiling. Grapefruit and Florida orange prices were somewhat below ceiling levels during the period of peak production, but have been at or close to the ceiling in recent weeks. On May 15 of this season, the equivalent on-tree return to growers in all States combined was \$2.35 per box of oranges, or 125 percent of the "comparable" price, and \$1.23 per box of grapefruit, or 146 percent of the "comparable" price. On May 15, 1942, orange and grapefruit prices to growers were 65 percent and 118 percent, respectively, of the "comparable" prices for these fruits.

California Valencia Orange Crop

Oranges marketed during this summer are mainly from the California Valencia crop, which is now estimated at 28,782,000 boxes, or about 2 percent less than the similar crop from the 1941 bloom. Sales of Valencias are expected to continue at the ceiling level.

Lemon and Lime Crops

A lemon crop second only in size to that of 1940 is being harvested this season. Production is estimated at 14 million boxes, a crop 19 percent larger than that of last season. Prices for lemons have been above those received in 1942, but less favorable than for other citrus fruits. During the latter part of May and the first part of June, lemon prices advanced to ceiling or near-ceiling levels. Sales this summer are expected to continue at this level.

Lime production this season (1942-43) is estimated at 175,000 boxes, or 25,000 more than last season.

Citrus Prospects for 1943-44

June 1 condition reports indicated a total production of citrus fruits for the 1943-44 marketing season (production from the 1943 bloom) about the same as that for the 1942-43 season. Prospects on June 1 this year, compared with the same date last season, are somewhat more favorable for orange and lemon production, but somewhat less favorable for grapefruit production.

Table 6.- Peaches: Production in 10 early States, average 1932-41 annual 1942, and indicated 1943 1/

State	:Average: :1932-41:	1942	:Indicated: : 1943 :	State	:Average: :1932-41:	1942	:Indicated : 1943 :
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000 ::		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels ::		:bushels	bushels	bushels
	:	:	:		:	:	:
North Carolina:	1,978	2,463	360 ::	Mississippi ..:	833	974	544
South Carolina:	1,832	3,500	728 ::	Arkansas	1,891	2,337	984
Georgia	4,896	2/6,177	1,682 ::	Louisiana	283	335	193
Florida	72	123	79 ::	Oklahoma	456	477	210
Alabama	1,411	1,595	914 ::	Texas	1,456	1,610	1,080
	:	:	:	10 States ..:	15,108	19,591	6,774
	:	:	:		:	:	:

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Includes 250,000 bushels harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage.

Table 7.- Peaches: Production in 30 late States, average 1932-41, annual 1942, and indicated 1943 1/

State	:Average: :1932-41:	1942	:Indicated: : 1943 :	State	:Average: :1932-41:	1942	:Indicated : 1943 :
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000 ::		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels ::		:bushels	bushels	bushels
	:	:	:		:	:	:
New Hampshire :	16	15	3 ::	Kentucky	596	183	549
Massachusetts :	65	51	2 ::	Tennessee	1,146	466	343
Rhode Island ..:	20	16	5 ::	Idaho	187	279	225
Connecticut ...:	131	163	20 ::	Colorado	1,382	1,490	1,840
New York	1,398	1,615	381 ::	New Mexico ...:	87	110	96
New Jersey ...:	997	1,228	949 ::	Arizona	65	50	60
Pennsylvania ..:	1,649	1,771	1,274 ::	Utah	510	340	720
Ohio	756	678	525 ::	Nevada	5	2	3
Indiana	298	112	191 ::	Washington ...:	1,477	2,168	1,944
Illinois	1,293	652	460 ::	Oregon	378	535	360
Michigan	2,182	2,150	2,640 ::	California, all:	22,689	2/28,752	24,918
Iowa	84	22	33 ::	Clingstone 3/:	14,084	2/17,668	15,251
Missouri	677	512	68 ::	Freestone ...:	8,605	11,084	9,667
Nebraska	26	14	20 ::	30 States ..:	40,284	46,789	38,493
Kansas	90	37	16 ::	10 early :	:	:	:
Delaware	359	396	112 ::	States	15,108	2/19,591	6,774
Maryland	384	476	276 ::	United States :	:	:	:
Virginia	1,028	2/1,936	220 ::	total	55,392	66,380	45,267
West Virginia :	308	570	240 ::		:	:	:
	:	:	:		:	:	:

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Va., 36; Calif. clingstone, 167, freestone, 42.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (1,000 bushels): Va., 20; Ga., 250; Calif. clingstone, 500.

3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 8.- Pears: Production in three Pacific Coast States, average 1932-41, annual 1942, and indicated 1943 1/

State and variety	Average: 1932-41:	1942	Indicated: 1943	State and variety	Average: 1932-41:	1942	Indicated: 1943
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
Washington:				California-			
Bartlett	4,158	5,063	4,340	Bartlett	8,413	8,834	8,959
Others	1,848	1,612	1,502	Others	1,250	917	1,083
Total	6,005	6,675	5,842	Total	9,663	9,751	10,042
Oregon:				Three States-			
Bartlett	1,431	1,824	1,380	Bartlett	14,002	15,721	14,679
Others	2,157	2,504	1,690	Others	5,255	5,033	4,275
Total	3,588	4,328	3,070	Total	19,256	20,754	18,954

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Washington "other" 30; Oregon Bartlett 40, "other" 150; California Bartlett 83.

Table 9.- Pears: Production in 39 States (excluding Pacific Coast), average 1932-41, annual 1942, and indicated 1943 1/

State	Average: 1932-41:	1942	Indicated: 1943	State	Average: 1932-41:	1942	Indicated: 1943
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	9	10	8	North Carolina:	307	440	130
New Hampshire :	11	12	8	South Carolina:	124	187	63
Vermont	4	4	3	Georgia	323	507	156
Massachusetts :	66	50	38	Florida	120	189	90
Rhode Island ..	9	6	7	Kentucky	202	292	125
Connecticut ...	62	96	54	Tennessee	251	415	132
New York	1,192	1,241	858	Alabama	270	400	153
New Jersey	62	71	50	Mississippi ...	322	519	142
Pennsylvania ..	570	491	322	Arkansas	155	202	106
Ohio	563	422	269	Louisiana	147	239	125
Indiana	281	201	118	Oklahoma	123	227	99
Illinois	492	471	251	Texas	361	508	264
Michigan	1,156	1,000	801	Idaho	62	48	44
Iowa	109	71	73	Colorado	199	177	186
Missouri	321	415	250	New Mexico ...	42	53	57
Nebraska	29	28	24	Arizona	11	9	8
Kansas	125	144	73	Utah	114	82	141
Delaware	8	8	3	Nevada	4	1	3
Maryland	69	54	35	39 States	8,679	9,963	5,345
Virginia	336	528	32	3 Pacific :			
West Virginia :	68	145	44	Coast States:	19,256	20,754	18,954
				U. S. total ..	27,938	30,717	24,299

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): New York, 62; Pennsylvania, 25; Ohio, 17; Pacific Coast States, 303.

Table 10.- Cherries: Condition on June 1 and production, 12 States, average 1932-41, annual 1942, and indicated 1943

State	All varieties					Sweet varieties		Sour varieties	
	Condition June 1:		Production 1/			Production 1/		Production 1/	
	Average:	1943	Average:	1942	Indi-	1942	Indi-	1942	Indi-
	1932-41:		1932-41:		cated:		cated:		cated:
	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N. Y.:	68	73	20,049	29,800	26,000	2,800	1,500	27,000	24,500
Pa.:	59	44	7,804	2/ 9,300	6,300	1,900	1,500	2/ 7,400	4,800
Ohio:	57	47	4,517	5,080	2,950	1,030	600	4,050	2,350
Mich.:	65	69	36,330	50,400	38,500	3,900	2,700	46,500	35,800
Wis.:	78	83	9,769	8,400	10,500	---	---	8,400	10,500
Mont.:	77	66	387	260	340	110	80	150	260
Idaho:	70	39	2,485	1,910	1,180	1,500	800	410	380
Colo.:	58	68	3,415	3,050	3,870	220	270	2,830	3,600
Utah:	61	57	3,558	3,300	4,800	2,200	3,100	1,100	1,700
Wash.:	65	72	22,130	30,900	31,300	25,900	26,700	5,000	4,600
Oreg.:	58	57	17,520	2/ 20,800	21,600	2/ 18,400	19,800	2/ 14,000	1,800
Calif.:	57	51	21,840	33,000	19,300	33,000	19,300	---	---
12 States :	63	64	149,804	196,200	166,640	90,960	76,350	105,240	90,290

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington sweet, 3,100; sour, 900; Oregon sweet, 1,800; sour, 50; California sweet, 5,000.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (tons): Pennsylvania sour, 300; Oregon sweet, 500.

Table 11.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1943, with comparisons 1/

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	10-year :			10-year:			10-year:		
	average :	1942	1943	average:	1942	cated	average:	1942	cated
	1932-41 :			1932-41:		1943	1932-41:		1943
							1,000	1,000	1,000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	crates	crates	crates
Early (1) ...:	8,170	5,000	2,600	71.0	70.0	60.0	581	350	156
Early (2) ...:	26,700	26,270	19,340	63.6	72.9	73.9	1,699	1,914	1,430
Second Early:	47,140	51,650	39,150	61.0	78.4	69.3	2,874	4,047	2,712
Intermediate:	39,290	33,870	26,250	63.6	76.1	60.0	2,500	2,576	1,574
Late (1):	26,310	26,500	20,700	76.5	99.5	88.1	2,012	2,636	1,824
Late (2):	22,370	21,290	19,900	72.7	88.2	88.3	1,627	1,878	1,758
Total:	169,980	164,580	127,940	66.4	81.4	73.9	11,293	13,401	9,454

1/ Production reported in crates of 24 quarts.

Table 12.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1930-39, annual 1941, and indicated 1942; condition on June 1, average 1932-41, annual 1942 and 1943

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			Condition June 1 (new crop) ^{1/}		
	Average :	1941	Indicated:	Average :	1942	1943
	1930-39 :	1941	1942	1932-41 :	1942	1943
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	boxes	boxes	boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
Oranges:						
California, all	37,198	51,532	43,662	82	82	85
Navels and miscel- laneous ^{2/}	15,803	22,027	14,880	80	84	85
Valencias	21,395	29,505	28,782	82	81	85
Florida, all	18,940	27,200	36,800	69	73	72
Early and midseason	^{3/} 12,521	15,200	19,300	---	73	73
Valencias	^{3/} 8,321	12,000	17,500	---	74	70
Texas, all ^{2/}	1,157	2,850	2,900	63	74	77
Arizona, all ^{2/}	259	660	700	76	78	81
Louisiana, all ^{2/}	275	192	340	^{3/} 76	91	66
Five States	57,829	82,434	84,402	77	78	80
Tangerines:						
Florida	2,350	2,100	4,300	62	78	49
All oranges and tangerines						
Five States	60,179	84,534	88,702	---	---	---
Grapefruit:						
Florida, all	14,760	19,200	27,000	62	71	58
Seedless	^{3/} 5,250	7,000	10,000	---	71	68
Other	^{3/} 10,393	12,200	17,000	---	70	52
Texas, all	6,350	14,500	17,100	56	71	61
Arizona, all	1,505	3,450	2,550	79	57	87
California, all	1,768	3,144	2,662	78	78	78
Desert Valleys	789	1,343	1,304	---	---	---
Other	979	1,801	1,358	---	---	---
Four States	24,383	40,294	49,312	63	70	62
Lemons:						
California	8,815	11,753	14,000	77	77	81
Limes:						
Florida	37	150	^{4/} 175	67	74	74

^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Alabama and Mississippi production negligible since 1938.

^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines.

^{3/} Short-time average.

^{4/} December 1 indicated production.

Table 13.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, February-June, 1942 and 1943 1/

Week ended	1942						1943					
	Calif.-	Calif.-	Ariz.-	Navels	and	Fla.	Calif.-	Calif.-	Ariz.-	Navels	and	Fla.
	Ariz.	Valen-	Ariz.	mis-	cella-	Tex.	Ariz.	Valen-	Ariz.	mis-	cella-	Tex.
	cias	neous					cias	neous				
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Feb. 6	35	1,283	1,685	211	3,214	0	732	1,596	204	2,532		
13	17	1,277	1,654	162	3,110	0	869	1,676	204	2,749		
20	5	1,369	1,426	164	2,964	0	1,036	1,948	216	3,200		
27	4	1,566	1,978	227	3,775	7	539	1,951	195	2,692		
Mar. 6	6	1,700	1,662	263	3,631	6	592	2,063	142	2,803		
13	14	1,523	2,145	191	3,873	24	697	2,472	163	3,356		
20	16	1,511	1,630	170	3,327	20	856	2,638	127	3,641		
27	18	1,688	1,522	123	3,351	30	843	2,527	89	3,489		
Apr. 3	19	1,768	1,706	121	3,614	21	888	2,425	91	3,425		
10	20	1,388	1,735	93	3,236	20	478	2,304	81	2,883		
17	38	1,295	1,344	72	2,749	37	391	2,084	60	2,572		
24	658	1,449	1,974	58	4,139	360	736	2,206	35	3,337		
May 1	1,162	860	1,764	33	3,819	579	498	2,048	15	3,140		
8	825	1,021	1,723	18	3,587	970	138	1,985	11	3,104		
15	986	664	1,510	7	3,167	1,323	28	1,736	12	3,099		
22	1,449	506	1,521	4	3,480	1,364	13	1,180	4	2,561		
29	1,669	113	1,320	2	3,104	1,333	---	1,305	5	2,643		
June 5	2,090	34	850	---	2,974	1,445	---	1,245	---	2,690		
12	2,341	5	817	---	3,163	1,520	---	1,035	---	2,555		

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration:

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision.

Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

2/ Excluding relief shipments, totaling 106 cars from Florida and 40 cars from California during this period.

Table 14.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas,
February-June, 1942 and 1943 1/

Week ended	1942				1943			
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz. 3/	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Feb. 6	861	646	80	1,587	577	812	88	1,477
13	786	655	86	1,527	485	720	91	1,296
20	699	811	70	1,580	535	734	84	1,353
27	920	1,111	80	2,111	538	741	63	1,342
Mar. 6	885	1,045	92	2,022	578	716	60	1,354
13	1,016	728	103	1,847	797	869	74	1,740
20	856	664	99	1,619	960	776	93	1,829
27	751	541	122	1,414	966	623	92	1,681
Apr. 3	716	459	110	1,285	829	582	112	1,523
10	798	441	137	1,376	710	469	114	1,293
17	650	285	161	1,096	676	384	115	1,175
24	844	131	187	1,162	669	271	108	1,048
May 1	905	53	226	1,184	691	314	97	1,102
8	643	26	270	939	722	285	87	1,094
15	509	21	274	804	710	175	105	990
22	444	6	240	690	455	170	135	760
29	318	---	219	537	497	69	228	794
June 5	145	---	255	400	435	7	206	648
12	116	---	304	420	264	1	268	533

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision.

Figures include grapefruit which was in mixed-citrus shipments.

2/ Excluding relief shipments, totaling 1,178 cars from Florida during this period.

3/ Excluding relief shipments, totaling 176 cars from Arizona and 22 cars from California during this period.

Table 15.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, January-June, 1942 and 1943

Market and month	Oranges						Grapefruit		Lemons	
	California		California		Florida		Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels							
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York -										
Jan.	2.93	3.17	2.78	3.84	2.30	2.88	2.18	2.67	4.50	5.37
Feb.	2.29	---	2.79	4.81	2.56	3.55	2.14	2.86	4.37	5.75
Mar.	---	---	3.11	4.88	2.83	4.00	2.30	3.55	4.39	5.94
Apr.	---	---	3.48	4.90	2.86	4.01	2.79	3.42	4.35	5.25
May	3.34	5.49	3.21	5.50	3.09	4.39	2.98	3.90	4.79	5.31
June 1/ ...	3.92	5.47	3.52	---	3.43	4.37	3.75	3.88	3.88	6.38
Chicago -										
							Texas			
Jan.	2.86	3.58	2.76	3.93	2.41	2.78	1.95	2.86	4.82	5.64
Feb.	2.50	---	2.70	4.75	2.51	3.41	2.03	2.56	4.26	5.88
Mar.	---	---	3.11	4.82	2.83	3.82	2.09	3.26	4.48	5.97
Apr.	3.52	---	3.33	4.84	2.92	4.04	2.52	3.17	4.26	4.69
May	3.25	5.37	3.10	5.41	3.19	4.42	3.19	3.13	4.50	4.91
June 1/ ...	4.07	5.37	3.18	---	3.34	4.57	---	3.98	4.29	5.85

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

1/ Average of first 2 weeks.

Table 16.- Apples, Washington: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, extra fancy grade, at New York and Chicago, January-June, 1942 and 1943

Market and month	1942				1943			
	Yellow		All		Yellow		All	
	Deli-	Newtown	Winesap	leading	Deli-	Newtown	Winesap	leading
	cious	1/		varie-	cious	1/		varie-
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	ties 2/	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	ties 2/
New York -								
Jan.	2.00	---	2.19	1.91	3.31	---	---	3.12
Feb.	2.07	2.04	2.02	1.97	3.84	3.48	3.81	3.51
Mar.	2.21	2.08	2.19	2.09	3.84	3.79	3.86	3.47
Apr.	2.56	2.50	2.55	2.45	4.30	3.68	4.38	4.01
May	2.73	2.52	2.65	2.61	4.36	3.90	4.75	4.19
June 3/ ...	3.24	3.22	2.94	2.97	4.54	4.29	4.79	4.23
Chicago -								
Jan.	1.93	---	2.00	1.83	3.35	---	3.06	2.82
Feb.	1.90	1.70	1.89	1.76	3.55	3.29	3.14	3.11
Mar.	2.03	1.73	1.96	1.90	3.79	3.30	3.31	3.30
Apr.	2.28	1.63	2.08	2.08	4.07	3.37	3.75	3.68
May	2.60	2.61	2.34	2.39	4.33	3.33	3.62	3.71
June 3/ ...	2.95	3.14	2.61	2.61	4.50	---	3.73	3.70

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section, and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

1/ Oregon Yellow Newtowns. 2/ Includes all grades of leading varieties from Western States. 3/ Average of first 2 weeks.

Table 17.- Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1932-41, annual 1942, and indicated 1943

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average :	1942 :	1943 :	Average :	1942 :	Indicated
	1932-41 :	1942 :	1943 :	1932-41 :	1942 :	1943 :
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots:						
California	58	61	26	222,700	204,000	89,000
Washington	2/73	85	58	10,690	21,000	15,400
Utah	---	---	71	3,030	3,100	8,200
Plums:						
					Fresh basis	
Michigan	62	59	62	---	---	---
California	71	79	76	63,900	72,000	65,000
Prunes:						
					Dry basis 3/	
California (for						
drying)	64	64	72	194,900	171,000	191,000
Idaho	70	54	36	---	---	---
Washington, all	59	61	60	---	---	---
Eastern Washington :	73	83	54	---	---	---
Western Washington :	51	40	65	---	---	---
Oregon, all	52	49	62	---	---	---
Eastern Oregon	70	86	48	---	---	---
Western Oregon	50	44	64	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, California, 5,000; plums, California, 6,000. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ In California the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, the equivalent of 1,000 tons of dried prunes was not harvested on account of scarcity of harvest labor.

Table 18.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1932-41, annual 1942 and 1943

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Crop and State	Condition June 1		
	Average :	1942 :	1943 :		Average :	1942 :	1943 :
	1932-41 :	1942 :	1943 :		1932-41 :	1942 :	1943 :
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Grapes:				Other crops (Contd.):			
Florida	70	75	76	California: "			
California, all	80	80	86	Almonds	54	67	52
Wine varieties ..	82	84	85	Walnuts	74	81	1/75
Raisin varieties :	79	79	88	Washington:			
Table varieties ..	80	76	83	Filberts	---	72	72
Other crops:				Oregon:			
California:				Filberts	---	74	74
Figs	78	81	90	Florida:			
Olives	72	81	67	Avocados	59	62	77

1/ 1943 walnut production in California indicated to be 56,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 57,000 tons produced in 1942 and 63,000 tons in 1941.

Table 19.- Apples: Condition of the crop on June 1 in States having commercial production, average 1934-41, annual 1942 and 1943

Area	Condition June 1			Area	Condition June 1		
	Average:	1942	1943		Average:	1942	1943
	1934-41:	1942	1943		1934-41:	1942	1943
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
North Atlantic ...	67	71	71	South Central ...	51	46	51
South Atlantic ...	55	64	38	All Central			
All Eastern				States	59	61	64
States	62	68	59	Western States ...	71	72	65
North Central ...	59	63	65	Total 35 States ...	65	68	62

Table 20.- Apples and pears: Cold-storage holdings, June 1, 1943, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	June 1,	June 1,	May 1,	June 1,
		5-yr. av.:	1942	1943	1943
		1938-42			
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples	Barrel	5	-	4	1
Apples	Western box	823	908	2,675	943
Apples	Eastern box	1/	200	1,010	426
Apples	Bushel basket	829	145	926	388
Total apples	Bushel	1,667	1,253	4,623	1,760
Pears, Bartletts	Packed box	-	-	7	2
Pears, Bartletts	Loose box	-	-	4	-
Pears, all other varieties ...	Box	6	-	79	5
Pears	Bushel basket	1	-	-	-
Total pears	Bushel	7	-	90	7

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Previously included with "bushel baskets."

Table 21.- Frozen fruits: Cold-storage holdings, by varieties, June 1, 1943, with comparisons

Commodity		June 1,	June 1,	May 1,	June 1,
		5-yr. av.:	1942	1943	1943
		1938-42			
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Blackberries	Data	2,042		3,587	3,018
Blueberries	for	3,413		5,333	4,263
Cherries	these	17,149		12,363	8,662
Young, logan, and similar	earlier				
berries	years	2,033		2,022	1,774
Raspberries	not	8,214		8,884	7,969
Strawberries	avail-	39,193		15,446	23,066
Other fruits	able	20,480		35,495	29,718
Classification not reported		14,014		15,837	17,774
Total		90,860	106,538	98,967	96,244

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration.

Table 22.- Fruits, frozen: Cold storage holdings, by geographic divisions, June 1, 1943

Commodity	New		Middle		East		West		South		East		West		South		Moun-		Pacific		Total
	Eng-	land	At-	lantic:	North:	Central:	North:	Central:	At-	lantic:	North:	Central:	North:	Central:	At-	lantic:	tain:	tain:	South:	South:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
In small containers:																					
Blackberries	-	10	106	29	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	55	216	
Blueberries	153	304	254	78	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	888	
Cherries	31	577	275	13	60	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	244	1,214	
Young, logan, and similar berries	1	22	84	38	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	319	532	
Raspberries	98	65	236	46	26	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17	17	193	686	
Strawberries	85	416	1,027	290	80	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	256	256	715	3,501	
Other fruits	375	1,267	1,545	97	236	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	62	62	1,130	5,620	
Total	743	2,661	3,527	591	493	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,346	357	357	2,729	12,657	
In bulk or large containers:																					
Blackberries	117	1,260	316	362	122	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	4	505	2,802	
Blueberries	792	1,867	489	118	101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	-	3,375	
Cherries	196	3,151	2,544	505	337	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	223	223	377	7,448	
Young, logan, and similar berries	73	55	463	49	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	550	1,242	
Raspberries	1,451	2,358	1,676	1,102	151	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	3	3	368	7,283	
Strawberries	1,190	3,121	3,298	4,192	3,617	1,842	1,842	1,842	1,842	1,842	1,842	1,842	1,842	1,842	1,842	1,842	157	157	1,049	19,565	
Other fruits	736	16,356	10,607	1,757	1,434	973	973	973	973	973	973	973	973	973	973	973	881	881	7,995	41,872	
Total	4,555	28,168	19,393	8,085	5,802	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	1,285	1,285	10,844	83,587	
Total, all containers:																					
Blackberries	117	1,270	422	391	136	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	560	3,018	
Blueberries	945	2,171	743	196	126	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	73	4,263	
Cherries	227	3,728	2,819	518	397	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	232	232	621	8,662	
Young, logan, and similar berries	74	77	547	87	92	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	869	1,774	
Raspberries	1,549	2,423	1,912	1,148	177	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	20	20	561	7,969	
Strawberries	1,275	3,537	4,325	4,482	3,697	2,457	2,457	2,457	2,457	2,457	2,457	2,457	2,457	2,457	2,457	2,457	413	413	1,764	23,066	
Other fruits	1,111	17,623	12,152	1,854	1,670	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	943	943	9,125	47,492	
Total	9,853	30,829	22,920	8,676	6,295	4,256	4,256	4,256	4,256	4,256	4,256	4,256	4,256	4,256	4,256	4,256	1,642	1,642	13,573	96,244	

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration.

After five days return to
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Penalty for private use to
avoid payment of postage \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
DOCUMENTS LIBRARY
FNS-X-MESS WASHINGTON D C

